#### Busmess Notices.

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SUNDER CLOTHING

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The most delicious and invigorating Creams and Ices, inclu ing Vanilia, Strawberry, 1 c. 1001. Chocclate. Pine Apple. Icee, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry, and Pine Apple.

TRUSSES-RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA, OR RUP-PUBL.—Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well-known house of Marsh & Go., No. 2 Versyet, aster House, opposite the church, devices speoid afterstone to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Trues. Also, every kind of Truses, Supporters, fibruider, Brances, Elizatio Stockings, and Macchanical applitudes for Deformities. (A tomale attends indice.)

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barolay-st Sold and applied at Baronaton's Wig Factory, No. 18 Bond-st

To THE PUBLIC, -Beware of the numerous dealers in Fireworks selectiving themselves as Agents sole Agents, Depots, &c., of celebrated inshers. Remember "good wine need no house," and all the husiness placards at deterthements ever post qualties of goods will hardly make them up to the standard quality. In order to secure the best, call at the Old Depot of S. D. Korsmars, No. 181 Breadway, between Day

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# New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1861.

Fe notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a goaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. I beckeen betters for this office should be addressed to TRIBURE," New-York.

### The Sunday Tribune.

The following are the contents of yesterday's

LEADING Al. PICLES:
Subjugating the South; Perils of Diplomacy; The Two
Covenages, Edic id Foragraphs.

Covenors, Ed. e la Paragraphs.

The WAR FOR THE UNION:
From the Virginia Rebnis: Pavis has 50,000 Men on Secred Sell: He Dellines a General Battle; A Guerrilla and Pleke War Freierred, A Strong Force at Vertavwn; Reculore Instate for Col. Stone: Financial Flats of Benerary Chase: A Great National Leon; Special Tax on Tee, Coffee, and Segar; Probable Issue of Treasury Sectes; Scott 6a McClellan; A Schrinish at Seneca; Wim Howard Russell; Funeral of Commander Ward; Fing Relating at the White Howard Sungarila Advance Guard; Driders to Fay Volunteers; A Contribution from the Dead Letter Office; The Sickles Brigade.

PROM FORTRESS MONROE:

Arrest of Col. Allen; The Massachusetts Troops to March.

Blovescrut Toward Yorktown; Runsway Slaves
Counting in; The New Battery of the Rebels.

FROM THE SOUTH:

Secondon Devitory in Kentucky; Union Men to be Exterminated; Rumored Captage of Cairo Troops; Alock Bisphenia Beggi g for Cotton; The Confederate Loan Recipies of Voly Nine Millions yet Taken; Pickings From Piratical Fapers; Bow Mr. Ruribou was Caught; The Mayor of Augusts Anxious to Ge. Him; Condition of the Cotton Grop; Jeft. Lavis Mixing to the Missouri Fisht; Cammedore Forter Going to be a Trailor; A Trial for Treason at Mobile.

FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN: decelions of a March at Least; Our Troops About to Cross the Potemes; Virginia Horses Out of Folder; Gen. Johnsairs Position and Force; More Rebei Work at Harper's Forty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS: rownson on the Great Rebellion; A European View of the American Upraing.

PERSONAL. CORRESPONDENCE:

From Boston; The Prospects for Harvest-Letter from a Skillful Observer; Memorial to the President; From Skeyland: Modern Notes on Virginia; From Western Virginia; The Leyal Voice of Virginia and the South; Domestic Life in the South-West; From Missouri; Kentucky Congressment. POLITICAL.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES. LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS. POEMS FOR THE DAY:

The Dream and the Awskening; Hot for the Rescue, Ho!
Highler d. J. hany; We'll Let Them alone; To the
Soldiers of the North; God Biess the Noble Regiment
of Western Volunteers; Don't Give Up the Ship.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. CITY ITEMS. BROOKLYN ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. COMMERCIAL MATTER.

Steple Copies for sale in the Counting Boom. Price Three

# Advertise, Advertise.

THE TRIBUNE, baving a larger circulation than any other newspaper, is the best medim through which to reach all parts of the country. Merchants, Manufac turers. Londowners, &c., who have not been in the habit of advertising, will do well to try it. Advertise mente inserted in WEEKLY TRIBUNE at \$1 25 per line [nothing less than \$5]; in DAILY TRIBUNE at 10 cts. per line; in SEMI-WEEKLT at 25 cts. per line.

The Tribune for Californie

Will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The steamship Ariel will leave to-day at 15 The mails close at 10 o'clock, a. m. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the

Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

For Our Soldiers.

The Publishers of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUSE will gladly send a dozen copies of their Daily and as many of their Weekly issue regularly, free, to the Colonel of each and every regiment engaged in the War for the Union who will instruct his Adjutant to notify us from time to time how to forward them to his address, and perusal when off duty. Please address THE TRIBUNE, New-York. who will allow them to be distributed among his men for

A party of fourteen Rebel scouts near Alex andria on Sunday morning attacked three pickets of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment. Of the latter ope was killed and one wounded. The fire was returned, and two of the Rebels were killed, one wounded. The assailants ran away as soon as their attack was replied to.

It is now stated that the Government is waiting only for wagons, which appear to be much needed, before making an advance movement. One thoucand of these are expected by the middle of this

A "Union Relief Committee" has been organized in Baltimore, for the purpose of showing hes pitality to the troops who pass through the city, and of siding the families of volunteers who are engaged in the was

### THE NATION'S WAR-CRY.

Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress must not be allowed to meet there on the 20th of July! BY THAT DATE THE PLACE MUST BE HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARMY!

THE REAL ISSUE. "Do you pretend to know more about Mili-'tary matters than Gen. Scott?" ask a few knaves, whom a great many simpletons know no

No, Sirs! we know very little of the art of War, and Gen. Scott knows a great deal. There is no question on this point, and never has been.

The real question-which the above is asked only to shuffle out of sight-is this: Does Gen. Scott (or whoever it may be) contemplate the same ends, and is he animated by like impulses and purposes, with the great body of the loyal, liberty-loving People of this country? Does he stand up square on the line of 540 40', or is he equinting toward 360 30' 1 Does he want the Rebels routed, or would be prefer to have them conciliated? When you answer these questions, you touch the marrow of the problem, which all the gas about Gen. Scott's military knowledge and our want of it is intended to dodge.

Our columns will prove how long we waited and trusted, and exhorted others to trust, that all was going right. We now hope, and urge others to hope, that all soon will be going right. But, if July shall be spent as June has been, we shall have to confess sadly that those lopes were not well grounded.

Let no one attempt to fool himself with this bubble of Military knowledge being the peculiar possession of a caste. There is knowledge that belongs especially to men trained to the profession of arms, but that is not in question.

It needs no familiarity with Vauban, Turenne,

or Jomini, to enable one to determine that a huge mass of infantry, without cavalry or field artillery, though it may be well calculated for holding the line of the Potomac and shielding Washington ci y from capture by assault, is not such an army as is required for a vigorous offensive in a hostile region awarming with the enemy's light-horse, and full of masked batteries, ambuscades, and strong positions entrenched and defended by heavy guns in position; common sense and a very superficial acquaintance with military bistory are sufficient.

Whether a cadet fresh from West Point would know at a glance that a competent General who busies himself with strengthening his position, faliing great trees across the roads in his front, and obstructing them in every possible way, is in no condition to advance or assault, and is doubtful of his ability even to hold his ground if assailed, we do not know, though we think he would. Mere ignorant civilians would have no doubt on the subject.

There is no mystery at all as to the rebels' plan of the campaign. They mean to avoid any decisive battle, any general concentration of forces, but to keep up the spirits of their dupes by skirmishes and dashes, to profit to the utmost by their superiority in local knowledge and in cavalry, to set traps and deadfalls for our green brigadiers and colonels, and to keep up a skulking, cowardly warlare on our pickets and sentinels. If they can thus with inferior numbers occupy and waste the main body of the patriot forces, while they send strong detachments to subdue and extirpate the patriots of East Tennessee and Western Virginia, they will be able to close the campaign with the prestige and the substantial fruits of a triumph. And a campaign so closed will enable them to dietate terms of Compromise, and come back into the Union more insolent and domineering than ever.

Gentlemen who hold the People's proxies for the direction of this business, this is just the one result that your masters and backers will not abide. If the National forces shall be beaten in fair, stand-up fight-which we do not believe possible—the patriot Millions will acknowledge the corn and the independence of Seccesia, If our side beats, the Robel leaders must abscond, and the country be tranquillized on the good old basis of the supremacy of the Constitution and laws. But to have Jeff. Davis and Toombe, Cobb, Floyd, and Wigfall return to Washington as conquerors by diplomacy, and crack their slave-whips over the heads of loyal, freedom-loving statesmen, is not to be tolerated nor thought of. And we may just as well determine who is who in three months as in thirty.

There is a sickly concern in our city calling itself The World, which started on professions of piety and elevation above the low atmosphere of politics, and one of whose editorial corps wrote to South Carolina last Winter that not one of its editors voted for Lincoln, as we understand was the fact. Now, with its columns stuffed with Government Advertising and the fingers of its managers understood to be pretty deep in contract-jobbing, it out-herods every thing in its show of devotion to and superserviceable zeal for the Administration which it accuses THE TRIBUNE of opposing! Our readers know that we did not approve the hesitation to reinforce Fort Sumter, but did very heartily approve the attempt ultimately made to relieve it; and they will find us just there now and all the time. Whenever the War for the Union is pressed forward with all possible vigor, and with a determined hostility to all Compromise, we are with the Administration, heart and soul; if it seems to halt, we move straight on. We do not approve a temporizing, stand-still policy, and hope to learn by the forthcom-Message-still more, by unmistakable acts-that the armies of the Union are henceforth to move forward to victory or defeat, never to be stayed by politics or comprensise. To that policy we shall give the most unequivocal support at all times, and without asking who is gratified or offended by our course. And as to our no-party (where there is no pap) cotemporary, which, having exhausted the patience and trained the pockets of its original backers, will to-day swallow the remains of The Courier and Enquirer, and be soon swallowed in turn by the remorseless grave, we will only say to it as the good woman said to her moribund but garrulous husband, "Don't trouble yourself with talking, "my dear, but just go on with your dying."

Several Connecticut friends have set us right with regard to Col, Terry, by status that he does not command the First but the Second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. Of course. he is not the gentleman who forbade the circulation of THE TRIBUNE in his camp. It is odd that no one among our correctors has seen fit to tell us who is the Col. of the Pirst Regiment ern seas, authorizing them to sweep the comaforesaid.

THE COMPROMISE AWEAD. The Daily News gives exultingly the following

paragraph as copied from The Troy Times: "We have the best acthority for saying that, some three weeks ago, a leading gentleman of New-York City voluntarily took upon himsel' the office of a Com-City voluntarily took upon himsel' the office of a Commissioner to Montgomery. He possessed a reputation and credentials which enabled him to approach Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet, and he did so with confidence. He hid before them all the features of the case, as it presents itself to the minds of conservative gentlemen at the North, and in conclusion taked them whether it was possible that there could be a reconstruction of the Union upon the basis of 36.30, and a Congressional recognition of the untitut on of Slavery, and its perpetuity. He was told, by Jeff. Davis I inself, that such a reorganization was all that the South asked, and that the tender of an arrangement on that basis from President Lincoln or from Congress, would instantly terminate hostilities."

—We suppose this will benceforth be stigma-

-We suppose this will benceforth be stigmatized an as invention of THE TRIBUNE, but we must take the risk of that. The "leading gentleman of New-York City," of course, keeps his name in the background, as do those Southern gentlemen who were recently here on a mission akin to his to Jeff. Davis. At the risk of provoking new torrents of abuse, we restate that compromisers are busily spinning their webs in this City, in Washington, and elsewhere-that they confidently hope to draw the Democratic managers into their toils, and thus incite a party opposition to the War for the Union-that the late abortion of a Democratic Editorial Convention in this City was got up to favor this intrigue-and that every day's inaction of the National forces does strongly tend to favor and give strength to the conspiracy. That overtures have been indirectly made to the Administration for a Compromise on the basis of Slavery in the Territories guaranteed up to 36° 30', we are well assured; we are glad to be further assured that they have been, and will be, repelled. But that the recent inaction of our armies has been prompted by a hope in some high quarter of a "reconstruction" on this or a kindred basis, we believe; and the facts which justify that conviction are before the public.

-The following letter from one of our most conservative and moderate clergymen shows the light in which the Compromise dedge is viewed by the class whereof he is a worthy representa-

To the Editor of The N. Y. Times.

In your facts of this morning, under the head of "A Compremise Petitou," I observe the name of my son, published as one

This petition prays for a "separation" of the Union a new ure, in my judgment, fraught with death to our national beis and entailing misery on our children, and subversive of the hon orable position which under our beneficent National Consti-tution, the country has attained among the gations of the

A separation of the Union is, therefore, a design which ought to be discovered and crushed, at whatever cost, by every loyal citizen of the United States. Such is my teaching in my family.

society, and in the Church. On inquiry, I learn from my son, that he signed the patition, On inquiry, i sear from my sec, thus he signed the pointor, after repeated solicitations, to peccil in the street, with no knowledge that it contained the clause in question. The time of the transaction was months age, before the outrage on Fort Sumier. On learning the character of the petition, and the use which is attempted to be made of it at this crisis, when the sturdiest mergies of patriotism are put forth in war to defend the Union and perpetuate the Constitution of the United States, my son, a his own motive, and before my inquiry of him, has crased a name (which he hads not written in his hand,) on the copy

lood, to the pensession of the Chief of Police. My son is under ago, and this fact may suggest the proper value

be set on other signatures on the same paper.

I will venture to add, Mr. Editor, my earnest hope, that the errose to deprave, by dividing, the public scatterest at thi

inc., and brought to nought, by the honest indignation of patricic hearts.

I am, Sir, your election servent.

FRANCIS VINTON.

Trinity Church, June 29, 1861.

# ENGLAND AND THE WAR,

It would be very easy for Great Britain to rive substantial reasons for not manifesting the least sympathy with the Federal Government the Secession Robellion in its earlie stages. For three months after it broke out. Mr. Buchanan's Administration, the Executive Government of the Union, so far from opposing the rebels, seemed rather to be in full accord with them. And even after the precent Administration assumed office, five weeks elapsed before it commenced active measures to crush the revolt. All this time our Embassadors at the principal Courts of Europe were either se-Is it any wonder, then, that during these four months, leading statesmen and journalists of England should have come to regard and treat the division of the American Republic as a foregone conclusion ? But, when our Government did move and declare its determination to crush this most wanton conspiracy against its life, and, summoning all the loyal elements of the country to its aid, put forth an effort to maintain its ancient prestige and power which has challenged the admiration of the world -then it had a right to expect that a nation which boasts of its attachment to liberty regulated by law, would have thrown the weight of its moral influence, and without stint, too, on the side that is noteriously battling for the most sacred principles of Magna Charta and the British Constitution.

Public sentiment in England, in regard to the deadly struggle now raging in this country, is undergoing a salutary change. This is gratifying. But the change is, in some quarters, made very gradgingly. Some prominent statesmen and journalists, while preparing to turn their backs upon the Confederate Rebels, seem to wonder why the loyal States of the Union should not all the while have been entirely satisfied with the tone of feeling manifested by their cousins" over the sea in regard to the life anddeath conflict they are waging with the insurrection below the Potomac and the Ohio. We will try to enlighten them as to the merits of the case by an illustration borrowed from their own recent annals, assuring them test the revolt encountered by their Government only faintly resembles ours in wantonness and turpitude.

Not long ago a formidable rebellion broke out in British India. It extended from below the nouths of the Ganges and the Indus far up into the table lands of Afghanistan. Whole provinees were in revolt, setting the authority of England at defiance, and for months holding its power at bay. The throne put forth all its energies to crush the insurgents; and, after a vast expenditure of treasure and blood, it recovered its supremacy. Now, suppose while this rebellion was at its hight, the insurgents had met in grand council at Delhi, had formally thrown off their allegiance to the British Crown, and seizing some scion of the ancient house of Arungzebe, had proclaimed him Emperor of Northern India. Whereupon his Majesty, proceeding to declare war against Great Britain, marshaled armies to seize the Government House at Calcutts, and lay waste with fire and sword the loyal provinces of Hindostan, and granted letters of marque to all the pirates in the Eastmerce of England from the Indian Ocean. At

would British statesmen and journalists have said if, immediately on getting tidings from Delhi, and not waiting to hear from London, an American Senator, encouraged by the most influential newspapers of the country, and with the serming approval of men of all parties, had introduced into Congress a resolution recognizing the independence of Northern India, white the Secretary of State, in a diplomatic disputch, had bailed the new potentate as a legitimate sovereign, and his letters of marque as the Commissions of a belligerent power engaged is lawful war with Great Britain! Would they not have thought that America was "going ahead" even faster than it was wont, and that we had better wait to hear from Downing street, before recognizing in any form the national existence of Northern India? And if, in the fulness of charity, they had excused us on the ground that we were ignorant of some of the facts pertaining to the rebellion, would they not, so scon as they had informed us of them, have admonished us that the faith of treaties and the comity of pations required that we should in no way countenance the Indian revolt until Britain had shown herself unable to subdue it?

We think the English 'people are rapidly assuming the ground we have here marked out; and, if we prosecute the war with vigor, a Government which is proverbially prompt to hail success as a virtue, will not be slow in following their example.

#### THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

A meeting of unemployed artizans, fabricants, and laborers was recently held in Philadelphia, wherein the distresses now endured by a large portion of the Laboring Class in the great cities were temperately set forth, and the centiment expressed that the community would listen to the cry of the hungry and provide them with work and bread. Let us consider.

There is a constant tendency to over-population in villages and cities, but especially the latter. Too many aspire to live by Trade, by Profresions-by something, anything, but that fundamental, inevitable industry, the cultivation of the earth. And, suce it is certain that we cannot all, nor nearly all, live by Trade and Headwork, it is clear that a portion of the eager crowds that throng our cities must occasionally be driven back-starved out-into the broad, free country. To-day, the City of New-York and its suburbs contain over One Million and a Quarter of People, while there is not business enough here to support generously more than Half a Million. How is benevolence, or policy, or philanthropy, to deal with the problem ? Suppose the Haif a Million who have employment or capital were to undertake to support the Three Quarters of a Million who have neither, what is to binder Three or Four Millions more from coming and squatting here with the cry "Give us work! We are willing to work for a living! If you cannot give us work, give us bread any

A great rebellion like that which now convulses the country necessarily breaks up or chokes the preëxisting channels of trade. Ports are blockaded; merchant versels shrink from capture and confiscation; railroad bridges and cars are burned; canals are broken up; the great mass of the people stop buying any but articles of urgent necessity, and their prudence beggars those who depend on their custom for a living. If everybody should stop using Liquors and Tobacco, a great many who now live by producing be reduced to want. If them would fait of playing-cards, crinoline, and dancing should suddenly go out of fashion, large classes that now live by these vanities would find themselves out at the elbows. Do the Philadelphia laborers hold that people ought to return to wearing hoops, dancing, and playing cards, out of compassion for or in justice to those sufferers? or must we find something else on which to employ

And here is exposed one corner of the radical defects of our current education. It fits too many of us to be good satellites, perhaps, but not in dependent, self-centered, self-sustaining persons. A lad is sent duly to school till he is sixteen, and then placed in a counting-house, where he becomes a good book keeper or cashier, and for a time all seems well with him. But by and by comes a "panie," a "pressure," a crash-Trade stope, and he is thrown out of a situation just when it is impossible to get another. What are we to do with him or for him? He tries, of course, to get " on the Police," into the Custom House, or some other beggarly resort; but it is only possible for one out of twenty to succeed in so doing, leaving the rest to suffer. What is

the remedy? Ours is a very slow one. Here are its out-

1. The Freedom of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers, so that all who are defeated and thrown out elsewhere may find easy access to the soil. Let no man truly say "I do not cultivate the earth because I can obtain no earth to cultivate." Let every one have the same chance that Adem had when he lost his first " situation." Messicura Regublican Members of Congress! there must be no dedging this grand measure of universal and lasting beneficence, to which we as a party stand pledged. We do not say that it must be taken up and passed at this harr, ing Extra Sesion, but we insist that no Bounty Land scheme shall be permitted to anticipate it.

2. A better and more practical Education, whether for the few or the many, whereby the great majority shall be qualified to earn their living in more ways than one. Make every boy a good farmer or mechanic first; then put him into a store, a drug-shop, a pulpit, or where you will; but let him feel that whenever this fails him he can go back to the farm or the shop

3. Reduce official compensation for all but posts requiring peculiar and exalted qualifications to the lowest point, so as to mirigate the frightmania of office seeking which now seduces many from the ways of productive industry and debauches the whole community.

4. Organize a great Labor Exchange, whereby the unwillingly idle can be speedily and cheaply transferred to sections where their labor is in demand. Thus we are well assured that Illinois, Wiscocsin, and Iowa have too few agricultural laborers to take care of their growing and ripening crops, while hundreds of thousands in the cities are hungrily calling for work. It is not possible to bring the work to them: why should they not try to reach it? Would it not be better to help them thither than subsist them in idleness here.

Vet we shrink from all devices whereby the

as for all that he should pay his own way. But if a comprehensive plan were devised for sending out train-loads of laborers from the cities at the lowest cost of their transportation, to be paid out of their arst earnings by those who shall have previously contracted to hire them, we believe all would be profited: the laborer by finding work and fairly earned bread; the railroads, by an increase of the staples by transporting which they live; the farmers, by securing an abundance of help; and the cities, by the departure of a redundant and burdensome population. Of course, some would show themselves rascals by refusing to earn and repay the cost of their removal, but even this might be partially guarded against by law. And if One Million People now vainly seeking employment at the East were promptly and comfortably transferred to the broad prairies of the West, the addition to the National wealth secured by this transfer might be computed in Millions.

### THE WEAKNESS OF THE REBELS.

There are persons who persist in believing the rebel leaders to be great generals, in the face of the most positive evidence to the contrary. In point of fact, they have failed to improve any of the opportunities for striking a decisive blow which bave been afforded them. Had they, in the last weeks of April, when there were but two or three thousand troops in Washington and scarcely any vessels of war, erected batteries at the White House and at Mathias Point, the channel of the Potomac could have been commanded, and water communication directly with the North cut off for some time, and only reopened after a severe contest. The river closed, they might have gone on erecting defenses at various other points, and established the closest relations between the Maryland and Virginia banks of the river, whose affinities of sentiment are evident enough, even now. At the same time, they might have strengthened the hands of Marshal Kane, made Baltimore, openly as she is covertly, a rebel city, and, probably, wrested that great check upon her, Fort MoHenry, from the bandful of loyal soldiers who then held it.

The opportunities of May and June they have no less carefully let slip. No effort was made to take possession of Arlington Hights while they were still unoccupied, although the importance of the movement, and the danger that success would attend it, were so clearly perceived in Washington that the occupation of the bills by any available forces was advised by Gen. Scott a forteight before it was made, and only delayed for supposed political reasons until after the formal vote of the State for Secession. So, too, no effort was made to drive the few regiments that were furning up the "sacred soil" with shovels from positions which it is doubtful whether they could have held against a considerable force, had the attack been made during the first week after they arrived.

Nor was the opportunity, which, for some inexplicable reason was given them, to cut off the Ohio and Connecticut Regiments, after the affair at Vienna, improved. Although three or four thousand men were isolated for four or five days from both Arlington and Alexandria, and several cross roads gave access from Fairfax and Vicona to their unprotected rear, no rebel regiments took advantage of their weakness.

The opportunity of taking possession of Newport News was also lost, and the time for accomplishing this important strategical operation was allowed to go by. Clearly, the traitors are feeble-headed, feeble-handed, or feeble-hearted. They been an address shill, or no military re ources, or no faith in their ultimate success. They do not know how to lead, or they have no adequate force at their back, or they pursue the Fabian policy of conquering a peace by

Whatever may be the cause of their persistent inactivity, our course is a plain one. Their weakness is our strength, if we know it. Forward, and dissipate the Rebel force, which only than the iron would now sell for as "old scrap," awaits our approach to flee. Forward, to Richmond, and place the National foot on the of the traitor, who already sues for peace.

# THE BOTTS LETTER.

On Tuesday morning last, we received by mail from Washington City, where it had been duly posted the day before, a letter signed and apparently written by the Hon. John M. Botts of Virginia, informing us that he had escaped in disguise from the rebel dominions and should for good reasons maintain his disguise for a few lays, and he wished us to publish nothing of what he sent us until the following Friday. He proceeded to give us some interesting items of news from Richmond, to be used only under the condition above stated, and which we did use ecordingly. Having frequently in other days received let-

ters from Mr. Botts, -indeed, being accustomed to hear from him whenever he saw fit to address the People of the Free States,-we had no more doubt that this was an authentic letter than we had of Mr. Botte's existence. There were points in it which coroborated information which had already reached us through other channels-as, for instance, that Gov. Letcher, never heartily a rebel, chafed under the despotism of Jeff. Davis, and would gladly be free from it. Ite announcement that 174 votes for Congress had been cast for Mr. Bot's in the Richmond district, and that he purposed to claim his seat thereupen, was one that we could not see hew any one else than he would have an interest in making. In short, not being accustomed to forge letters, the suggestion that one is forged does not readily occur to us, especially where we can perceive no motive for

And yet, because we used that letter in perfect good faith, as we presume any one else would have used it, by laying its substance before our readers, The N. Y. Times, The Albany Eccuing Journal, The Boston Transcript, and other such, assail us in terms that are neither decent nor manly. We should pity a Bank-teller, who should be tried for receiving a forged check with editors of these journals as jurers, for they would be certain to convict him of felony. Not one word of their indegnation is wasted on the forger; if they had instigated his crime, they could not be more tender to his feelings the deceived, not the deceiver, monopolizes all their reproof, The malice which impel their assaults is too obvious to need expenue or encapo rebuke.

We have been imposed on by forgers heretofore-not often, but at long interpals-and we cannot hope always to detect fineir rescalities frand was our enemy, is of in enough; whether a . Prince Alfred left for Quebec personal afternoon on the metant. That the author of this

this crisis in the offsire of the rebedion, what laborer is made a panper. It is best for him trainer or only a perulator, we hope yet to die cover. It were who pretend to de see such frauds would unite in an effort to detect and punish their authors, they and evince more concesty and betray less typocritical malignity.

### "THE WOMEN'S PETITION."

Before this most atrocious rebellion culm cated in civil war, we were in favor of offering moderate and reasonable gratuity to the Border Slave States on condition that they wouldeither immediately or prospectively-rid themselves of Slavery; though we hold that it would be quite as proper and just to pay a man for consenting to be cured of erysipelas or rheumatism as to pay a State for abolishing Slavery. Now that the War has been forced upon ue, we are opposed to any movement of the kind-to any avoidable movement that may distract or divide the upholders of the Union, many of whom are immovably opposed to any outside interference with the domestic concerns of any community. We give place to our correspondent's letter, which will be found on another page, but protest against its purport. Let the Women busy themselves in clothing the soldiers who fight fire the Union.

## NO MORE COMPROMISES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The knowledge that the Stars and Stripes have been polluted by traitorous bands has called forth u shout of love for that old flag which astonishes as for as it is heard. Never before had history the pleasing task of recording such a spontaneous outburst of loyalty-such a quick gathering together of strong men with one heart, and such an outpouring of gold to sustain them. Indeed, such is the patriotic rush, that that thousands are actually begging to be enrolled under the tanner they idolize. Not one star are they willing should be obliterated from its folds, and thay eagerly offer their lives for its protection. This is no boyish loyalty, but the firm resolve of

men determined to meet and put down rebell on; and

such a determination only requires the action and right-

ly-directed cooperation of those in authority to be

effective. Never before were men and means so lavishly offered to any government, and the people require that they be accepted. With the honest, party and political distinctions are forgotten, and their greatest desire is to see this most annaural treason crushed, and its instigators punished. But such feelings, ardent and holy as they are, may be stifled. A heavy responsibility rests upon those in power, and upon them depends the fate of the country. Wavering in high places begets doubt and defection, and when duty is perfectly plain, it is criminal to shrink from it.

Our men are axious to be made soldiers as fast as possible, but there are I mg and tedious delays, at which recruits are bitterly repining. Inefficient officers are given commands, and retained in position after their utter inability is tally proven. Others, who would have been open trainers it the emolament had been sure, are appointed to lead loyal men. Treason is known to exist unrebuked in many departments of our Government, and in some cases at high subtress. Rebels with blood on their hands are set at liberty without a show of punishment. Plots are now being concected in Washington to compromise the honor and integrity of the Union, and political emissuries are now or have been in this city in furthermore of the design. All this, and much more, is known to those whose duty it is to remedy it. The people also know it, and names of high officials are very irreversally mentioned in frequent discussions.

Will it be strange if the addr of honest men shall soon grow cool under such circumarances? Or will it be unnatural if, it seed of growing cooler, a new of samel shall be opened for a mighty torent? The people are thoroughly and honestly aroused. They demand a thing but what is right, and a long abused and suffering people will not always be controlled by a petty vein of "red tape." If their present rulers are inefficient, either for political, or pecunicary, or traitorus purposes—in the departments of the White House, or out of them—a day of reakoning will surely overtakentem, and if necessary, others, fresher from the people, will take t and political distinctions are forgotten, and their great-

ARMY WAGONS AND TRANSPORTATION .- It is WOD derful to think of the resources of the States inhabited by "greeny mechanics," and still more wonderful to see with what celerity they can provide the commandere of our army with all that is necessary in the Com-misserait Department. On the 15th of April there was no means of transportation for an army in existence. Army wagons" were among the unknown things at he North. These useful vehicles are never kept on hand. At the close of the Mexican war the name wagons were "sold for a song"-the song of the anetioneor, and very little money. Many a Southern planter stocked his place with good wagons at less money

We saw a lot of these wagons sold in Nev at less than the amount that had been paid for freight from Boston. Unfortunately then, as now, some of these hashly-built, "Government-contract" vehicles, were not worth much more than the value of old iron. The greatest error about their construction arises from a want of knowledge on the part of the officers, who order and accept them, of the great improvements that have taken place in this brauch of mechanism within a fow years.

In our young days, all farm wasons and carts had vooden axles, and great hubs and pipe boxes, to suit the necessary size of the modern shaft. Then came cast-iron arms to axles, and these, though an improvement upon the old hard-friction wooden axics, coon gave place to wrought-iron and smaller pipe boxes, and now no enterprising farmer would use wooden axles. And no farmer, who knows of a still leter mprovement-an improvement upon all other iron axles as great as iron over wood-will now buy a new wagon that is not provided with "case-hardened axles and chilled pipe boxee," for this improvement saves

nearly 25 per cent of motive power.

Some of the farmers and market-gardeners about this city say that they can do their work with two horses, working every day, upon one of these improved wagons, with greater case than formerly with form horses, changing every day and having v skeep ens pair idle to rest day and day about, Iff armers cate gain so much by using the best kind of w agons, why should our army be cursed with the fashion of bygone ages 7 A'friend of ours saw lately in Washington a vagon but a few weeks in use, hawn by four mules. which seemed to labor so hard with the sempty vehicl that he was induced to inquire the m ason why of th driver, who happened to be an inv siligent man who knew whereof he spoke. He said to at the fron of the axle and boxes was so soft that it was strendy half worn out. It could not stand a se sharp sand of the "sucred soil of Virginia." "W ny, Sir," said be, "I had such a wagon as I need to drive every day to the New-York market, last year, I' could do my work wit two nules a great deal case or than I can now with four, and that is what I call o commy. The axles and and boxes were as hard ' and smooth as glass, and without grease would ran I as easy as these do with. I tell you what it is, if the Government would let some of the drivers buy the vagons, it would get a better set than they do now. I wouldn't have one without chilled boxes, and axle a as hard as -Il; 'cause, you see, we can't always get y rease here."

There is sense in these remarks, which should popduce profitable revalts. The fast-drivers about New-York would as soon think of making time in a Mexican cart as in an old style iron axle wagon. They go for all modern Paprovements." Government should do

Non-Arrival of the Steamer Duc. There are no signs of the scenner new fully due of

The Jury Assed down at 10:30 last night. Weather cloudy. Light northwest wind.

Prince Alfred.